

The Sun.

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The Commercial Side.

Soon after DEWEY's victory the Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati passed resolutions declaring that the Philippines should remain in the possession of the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has sent to Mr. McKINLEY a memorial which utters the general opinion of merchants and manufacturers as to the disposition of the Philippines. We print the whole memorial as a fair statement of the commercial necessity for their permanent occupation.

"The determination of questions involved in connection with American relations to the Philippine Islands is a matter which greatly concerns the interests of our country. In reaching conclusions due consideration should be given to the commercial importance and possibilities of the islands. These islands represent a population of about 9,000,000 people, who are noted for their industrial accomplishments and productivity. The lands are fertile and productive. The important extent to which commerce has already been developed, and the rapid growth under a wise and stable government, such as the United States could secure. The result on such a basis would be one of advantage, not only to the people of the islands, but to all countries having trade relations with them.

"Whatever rights of possession or of dictation that may be acquired by the United States relating to these islands will be secured legitimately and without the incident of a war. It is therefore, in the interests of our country, that the United States should, in view of these facts, no questions of sentiment, of religion, or of territorial advantage have precedence over the significance of commercial interests in settling the question of future control of these possessions. It is therefore imperative that the Government of the United States, in entertaining adjustment of peace terms with Spain, should not be hasty in a decision concerning these islands, which might relinquish rights of the highest importance.

"When it is considered that of the more than 20,000,000,000 of capital commanded by American industrial concerns one-third of such element available for promotion of prosperity and accumulation of wealth is unemployed and idle, the importance of our commercial interests must be recognized. The point has been reached in the industrial development of the United States which urgently calls for extension of its facilities for foreign commerce, and opportunities coming properly within the reach and power of our country, should be seized to advance such ends should not be allowed to be lost."

Shall we expand our American commerce and American industries by taking possession of this new and rich field, or shall we meekly let some other nation have it?

The Island of Luzon.

It is doubtful whether the importance of the island of Luzon in the great archipelago of which it forms the chief northern member is yet appreciated by us. The only other island approaching it even in size is Mindanao, at the south, and that is very far inferior in cultivation, wealth, the character of its population, or any of the other elements of value.

Luzon is larger than all the other Philippine islands put together, and has a larger population than all the islands of the archipelago with the breadth of 130 at its broadest, and one of its rivers is 180 miles long. In area it equals New York and New Jersey combined. Its two mountain chains, with peaks 7,000 feet high, are covered with mighty forests, while the valleys and plains are wonderfully luxuriant, as the crops of hemp, sugar, tobacco, rice, and other products show. Gold, copper, iron and coal are among its minerals. Manila, its capital, is one of the great marts of the Far East, counting, with its suburbs that manufacture many things, from cheroots to cordage and embroideries, 160,000 people. It is the metropolis of the Philippines, the emporium of the archipelago's trade.

Manila, then, must be ours. Why should there be, indeed, how could there be, two sovereignties in the island? And why should there be two sovereignties in the archipelago?

Why the Conventions Will Be Late.

The nominating conventions which put the successful candidates in the field for Governor of New York convened at these dates: 1895.....Sept. 26, 1894.....Sept. 26, 1896.....Sept. 12, 1898.....Sept. 18, 1891.....Sept. 16.

That is, the State conventions nominating the candidates for Governor elected during this period were all held on the fortnight between the 12th and the 26th of September. This year when the whole list of State officers and members of both branches of the Legislature are to be voted for, it is the declared purpose of both parties to hold their respective conventions at even later dates, the Republicans on Sept. 27 and the Democrats on Oct. 4.

This year there are special reasons for such delay. Under the provisions of the State Constitution the voters desiring to compel their naturalization must make application for final papers before Aug. 9, as that is the last day on which such papers can be utilized for voting, citizenship for the period of ninety days instead of thirty days being now a prerequisite for suffrage. Moreover, the practical effect of the provision of the present Electoral Code allowing certificates of party nominations for State offices to be filed thirty days before election has been to delay the holding of conventions making municipal nominations until the latest practicable day, and naturally the same rule is now applied to State conventions.

Campaign oratory and campaign literature, except such as reaches the voters through newspapers, is no longer of as much importance as formerly even in the interior and rural counties. The weekly papers, as agencies of communication in political matters, have been superseded by the daily papers. The printing of the ballots, now in the exclusive control of the State, is done more expeditiously than when both that and the distribution of the tickets devolved upon the political parties themselves. Political organizations working methodically the year through have superseded largely the old method of campaigning. Such an organization is ready to take the field, to mobilize its party forces, on thirty days' notice. The long drawn out canvass is no longer necessary, nor is it profitable. "Stumping the State" by campaign orators is largely a relic of elbowed political methods preserved only by the leaders in a few counties. In this

city the enormous increase and improvement of transit facilities has simplified canvassing greatly. Both here and elsewhere the time required for it has been much reduced.

Over 70 per cent. of the State's population lives now in its incorporated cities. These are the notable reasons why campaigns in New York have been made so much shorter than formerly; but this year there is a peculiar justification for the greatest possible abbreviation. Public interest is absorbed in the war and the national expansion to result from it, and obviously the election of next November will turn on national rather than State issues. Merely parochial politics and politicians will deserve little of the public attention. The people have something else to think about now.

A thirty-day campaign will fill all the requirements of both parties in New York this year. A short, sharp and decisive campaign will be a natural feature of the situation.

Prosperity and the School of Defamation.

The confidence is universal in the financial and commercial world that this country will enter upon a period of extraordinary prosperity at the conclusion of our war with Spain, now so near at hand. That feeling prevails as generally abroad as at home.

The demonstration of our military prowess, financial soundness, national unity and political sufficiency afforded by the war has created new and greater self-confidence at home and an unwonted and a profound respect for our potency in all foreign minds. It is evident to the whole world that territorial expansion will open rich and fresh fields for American enterprise, extend and diversify our markets, give a new impetus to our commerce and manufactures, draw larger attention to the financial opportunities here offered, and give to our own people the hopefulness of energy which is a primary essential to vigorous prosperity.

All that is so generally recognized as inevitable that its expression savors of the commonplace. But it is well to say it because already the malignant forces of journalism are gathering such strength as they have, with a view of renewing their assault on American credit for the purpose of preventing the practice of refutation of the ceaseless accusations of corruption and incompetency against our political methods and our public men. They want to justify themselves as prophets of evil by bringing the evil to pass. The war having exposed the groundlessness of their past assaults by a demonstration of national power and integrity, they are the more eager to get the semblance of an excuse for their malice by minimizing the substantial benefits secured in peace. We expect to hear these jackals barking in chorus with all their old energy so soon as the negotiations for the settlement of the war begin formally. They are already training for their howling concert.

Whoever has had occasion to see such newspapers, as, for instance, the *Evening Post* of this city, must have observed that their whole industry is directed to destruction merely, and for the sake of destruction. Their game is to sow the seeds of discontent with all American institutions and distinguishing peculiarities, social and political, and to awaken distrust in our popular government. For fifteen years they have been engaged in a concerted attempt to bring this country into reproach abroad and to weaken faith in it at home.

This journalistic school of defamation, strangely enough, has received very much of such patronage as it has had from among the very business and financial circles most injuriously affected by its malignant spirit of detraction and disparagement and its policy of creating doubt, suspicion, distrust, and political confusion. It is engaged in wrecking simply from a love of ill-natured mischief.

The striking and justifiable self-confidence which is now giving stimulation to all trade and enterprise renders futile the efforts of these newspapers to set back the current of prosperity, but they should be made the more impotent by the refusal of even the small part of the public which have tolerated them in the past to give any further countenance or support whatever to their malicious industry. They ought to be left to die of inanition.

Col. Bryan and the Nebraska Conventions.

The three departments of the old Bryanite party in Nebraska have held their State conventions simultaneously at Lincoln. The Bryanite Democrats, the Silver Republicans and the Populists met as separate organizations, but with a common purpose in view, namely, fusion and the promotion of Bryanism as revised to date by the Colonel himself. There was harmony and co-operation, except a wrangle over the apportionment of the State offices. At one time there was a movement to reconcile differences by putting up BRYAN himself for Governor. The final agreement resulted in the nomination of Populists for Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; a Silver Republican for Lieutenant-Governor; and a Democrat for Attorney-General. Although it appears that the Populist branch of Nebraska Bryanism came out rather the best in the election, it probably got no greater share than its numerical superiority and enthusiastic energy warranted it in claiming. The name of the Populist candidate for Governor on the fusion ticket is POYNTELL.

While three separate sets of resolutions were adopted by the three conventions, they are practically identical at all the principal points of interest. They reaffirm the Chicago platform of free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, independent of the action of any other nation; express pride and joy in the achievements of Col. BRYAN in peace and in war; condemn the issue of war bonds as unnecessary and unwise; favor the referendum and the election of Senators by direct vote of the people; and declare hostility to the acquisition by the republic of territory so remote as the Philippine Islands.

This last addition to the creed of Nebraska Bryanism was due to the special and personal efforts of the Colonel himself. He probably cared more about it than about any other resolution, always excepting the resolution referring to his military record. It was announced before the conventions met, and while the steering committee was laboring for harmony, that although the great leader was miles away from Lincoln, heroically supporting his country's cause against Spain, he had left behind him "a legacy to the tri-convention" the "thought" that the Philippines are too far away to be annexed in whole or in part. The Colonel's legacy of thought was so

accepted, but not without some trouble on the part of the administrators of his political wishes. Not only among the Populists, but also among the Democrats, there developed a sentiment in favor of the very imperialism which BRYAN wanted the convention to condemn and denounce.

The Lincoln correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* reports that "there was a considerable element in favor of not referring to that subject, or, if it was made the subject of resolutions, to favor the extension of the republic's territory to all land that the flag covers as a result of the work of the army and navy. This sentiment, however, was not strong enough in the committee to change the programme. Col. BRYAN had sounded the keynote of hostility to the retention of the Philippines or other remote territory, and in deference to his wishes the resolution of each convention on this line was drafted."

Thus it appears that Col. BRYAN's most zealous efforts in the present war are devoted to the restoration to Spain of the territory which DEWEY and MERITT and the men under them are holding for the flag. This enterprise may be within the functions proper to a political Colonel, but surely not to any other sort of Colonel. It is safe to say that not an officer in the service of the United States, with the single exception of Col. BRYAN, is now engaged in working conventions with a view to embarrassing his Commander-in-Chief.

The alleged spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice which led Mr. BRYAN into the military service of his country needs testing. Gen. MERITT needs reinforcements. Why not order the Third Nebraska to Manila?

Coming Home.

A grim sign of peace is the general sense that reticence need no longer be observed about the errors of war. We have reached that point. Even Gen. SHAPIRO, commanding at Santiago, publishes complaints that at a more critical moment would have been an imperative cause for court-martial. SHAPIRO's letter was known in Madrid as soon as it was known in New York. The programme is to bring the Santiago army to Montauk, although we have no doubt that, were the time for action to come again, the army, said to be in such an unhappy plight, and doubtless having endured hardships of which the knowledge has but begun to come to the surface, would be found instantly possessed of its normal spirit and power to a surprising degree.

In embarking the troops at Santiago, which should be done with all possible energy, the mistakes of their debarkation there and of the despatch of wounded to northern ports must be prevented by the fiercest discipline.

The Newest of the Elements.

The multiplication of the elements goes on apace.

In the chemical sense, an element is a substance which, unless you add some other substance to it, will produce nothing but itself. Thus, iron, if kept uncombined with anything else, will yield only iron and iron again. It is a simple thing which cannot be resolved into anything simpler.

In 1874, when Prof. JOSEPH P. COOK, Jr., of Harvard College, published his well-known work on the new chemistry, there were sixty-three elementary substances certainly known to chemists. In 1891, according to a list given by Prof. IRA REMSEN of the Johns Hopkins University, there were sixty-seven. Since then helium and argon have been added to the list of elements—two gases present in the air in minute quantities and remarkable for their indisposition to combine with other elements; and more recently the discovery of still another gas of the same group has been announced, which it is proposed to call metargon.

Argon and helium have been obtained from the gaseous products of mineral springs in England. It is to Italy, however, that the newest of the elements must be credited, upon which has been bestowed the name coronium. The detection of this substance was made known three weeks ago by a communication to the French Academy of Sciences by Messrs. R. NASIRI, F. ANDERLINI and R. SALVADORI, three Italian chemists and physicists, who have been engaged for some time in the spectroscopic study of the gaseous emanations from various volcanic districts of Italy.

The new element was discovered in this way: If the corona, or halo, of the sun be examined through the spectroscopic, a definite green line appears in the spectrum. This line is known to men of science as 1474K. It was once supposed to be due to the aurora, but this view has been abandoned, and the line has lately been regarded as indicating the presence of an elementary substance in the solar corona, which must be lighter than hydrogen and did not exist on the earth, since the green line had never been found in the spectrum of any terrestrial body. Now, however, the coronal line has been found for the first time upon the earth. In studying, with the aid of the spectroscopic, the volcanic gases arising from the Solfatara of Pozzuoli, the line is plainly revealed; and the inference is that the same element which manifests its presence in the solar corona by this green line must be present in these products of Italian mineral springs, and will eventually be isolated as coronium—the lightest substance known to man.

A writer in the *London Times*, commenting on this interesting discovery, predicts that other new elements will be found associated with coronium.

Insurgents as Our Soldiers.

There is a double significance in our Manila despatches reporting AGUIBALDO's suggestion that native regiments should be formed under American officers. This indicates that the insurgent leader is on satisfactory terms with us, and also that the expense of garrisoning the Philippines, which has been made an objection to annexing them, need not be very great. In all the despatches which have come from Admiral DEWEY we recall no expression of doubt that AGUIBALDO could be successfully dealt with. Now our Cavite correspondent reports that the insurgent leader has asked permission to march his troops through Manila after it is taken. Such a request, with the one for the formation of native regiments, looks to make the best of the situation under American rule.

Native regiments are customary in all well-governed colonies. The British in India have employed them for years, and with proper treatment and competent officers they can be relied upon as sound. In the Philippines the employment of natives as troops or armed constabulary under regular officers might be very successful. AGUIBALDO

seems to be a forward person, who keeps well ahead of current events in his plans, and also appreciates that half a loaf is better than no bread.

The difficulties in managing the Philippines will appear less as we approach them.

Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER of Iowa, whom students of calamity remember as the Populist candidate for President in 1892, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the three-headed convention in Oklahoma. We can't imagine what WEAVER has to wait about now, but he has been a victim of the wailing habit for years and nothing will ever make him give it up. Some cynical delegates in the convention voted for him on the ground that as a Republican he would be elected anyway, it was the worst of all worlds to have him up there, and he would not do so much harm as some of the other delegates. He is not easily discouraged, and will nominate himself if nobody else will take the trouble to nominate him.

The Hon. JOE BAILEY's resolutions against expansion were rudely smashed by the Texas Democratic Convention. Mr. BAILEY is a consistent expansionist, and he is a consistent leader, and it must be a continuous surprise to him that so few persons will consent to follow him.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina makes a college of which he is a trustee for a gift of \$100,000 from a plutocratic maker of cigarettes. The Judge sees in the gift an effort of plutocracy to smuggle the gold standard into the curriculum. A silver university ought to be founded, and plutocrats should be fined for their insidious endowments.

If the Brooklyn Bridge is not strong enough to permit trolley cars to run as close as they can be run, the bridge ought to be strengthened at once.

The Hon. RALPH MEASLEY of Chicago, who holds the proud post of Secretary of Arrangements for the National Conference on Foreign Policy, suggests that the delegates from all quarters that prominent places be given on the programme to the Nicaragua Canal and International Arbitration. As most of the State Conventions favor the construction of the canal, the Saratoga conference are preparing to take unnecessary pains; and the League of Nations holds the copyright on international arbitration.

From the frequency with which Senator JOSEPH ARTHUR attempts to define the policy of the United States regarding Cuba, the Philippines, etc., one might suppose that he is a "co-ordinator" of the Government—Indianapolis.

This is a wholly erroneous description of the Hon. JIM JONES's belief. He regards the Government as a subordinate branch of the Hon. JIM JONES.

The Hon. BOOSE RUFF is rushing to the front of Missouri statehood, and the nose of the Hon. CHAMP CLARK is out of joint. Surely Missouri is big enough to afford two statesmen of the first rank.

The Great Opportunity of Mr. McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Those who know how to read what is not printed in the day's news see clearly that certain interests are trying to force the United States to settle the Philippine question. Notice there any reason for surprise at such a disastrous endeavor? Remember that up to the declaration of war similar influences labored to perpetuate the horrible conditions of Spanish rule in Cuba.

It appears, too, that the men back of the policy of settlement pose as the President's "friends." Is it a sorry "friend" who would dissuade McKinley from becoming the emancipator of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people in the Philippines, as he is now the emancipator of upward of 2,000,000 in the Spanish West Indies.

Jefferson as the broadest of our Statesmen, and the giver of immeasurable benefit to the world, would have us free from the shackles of immortality and to shut off the opportunity of coming generations by this policy of settlement.

It is the duty of every patriotic American to protest in the strongest terms against such a policy. It is wicked and criminal to still more the duty of every American to protest against the United States Government becoming a slave trader and to the detriment of the United States. It is the duty of every patriotic American to protest against the United States Government becoming a slave trader and to the detriment of the United States. It is the duty of every patriotic American to protest against the United States Government becoming a slave trader and to the detriment of the United States.

The Philippines have been won by our valor; they should be kept for the benefit of our debtors. They should be kept for the benefit of our debtors. They should be kept for the benefit of our debtors. They should be kept for the benefit of our debtors. They should be kept for the benefit of our debtors.

There seems to be a class of people who want to say the least to the world that the American race has reached its climax; that the coming generations will be degenerated, and that the world will be a worse place for it. They want to say the least to the world that the American race has reached its climax; that the coming generations will be degenerated, and that the world will be a worse place for it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I note with interest your editorial in issue of Aug. 3, entitled, "A Mole-Eyed Commissioner," relating to the existing condition of trolley transportation in the city of New York.

In this regard we are wholly behind the requirements of the times, our means of transit to and from business being altogether inadequate and not at all in keeping with our scientific, up-to-date manner of doing other things.

The conditions which prevail since the bridge structure has been given to the trolley companies and the elevated roads are a hindrance rather than a help to travel. The necessity for quick communication between these cities must be apparent to all, and the need of a railroad bridge is growing greater every day. It seems to me a pity, however, that the present structure should have been given over to the lawless trolley companies.

The uselessness of any effort on the part of either individual or municipal authority to control and keep within bounds these trolley companies has been demonstrated time and again. It would seem that the only way to control and keep within bounds these trolley companies is to take them over and run them ourselves. It is not at all likely that, having once possessed themselves of the bridge, the gentleman referred to in your editorial can exert any control over them even if he wished to do so.

The original plan to keep the cars 102 feet apart would be well before possession of the bridge was given, and doubtless indicated to the public that the bridge was to be used for the purpose of the transit companies; but the agreement stipulated that the cars should be separated 102 feet, which would have been a great improvement. It is a pity that the agreement stipulated that the cars should be separated 102 feet, which would have been a great improvement. It is a pity that the agreement stipulated that the cars should be separated 102 feet, which would have been a great improvement.

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A Famous Temperance Agitator Made Chaplain.

From the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*. HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—Gov. Hastings has appointed Francis Murphy, Pittsburgh's famous temperance advocate, chaplain of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. Murphy is a native of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Temperance Society. He resigned a month ago to resume his church duties. There were a score of applicants for the vacancy, and Mr. Murphy was specially chosen because of his abilities as an evangelist.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia Medical Journal Defines the Surgeon-General's Position in the War.

"A Naturally Strictly Hygienic Process."

From the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, Aug. 6. We have noted, mostly with silent disapproval and dissent, the tendency in the newspapers to discuss the conduct of medical affairs in the present war. This criticism has been about what we expected, for we felt sure at the outbreak of hostilities that the gravest problems would have to be met by the medical department of the army, and that this department would find itself hampered in many ways through no fault of its own. This was found to be the critics the opportunities for which they always yearn, to find fault and to display their ignorance.

We are enabled, through the courtesy of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to give a statement of some exact facts that will enlighten the medical public and enable it not only to judge for itself, but also to correct in many ways the erroneous opinions that may be formed by the public at large.

The total number of medical officers allowed by law in time of peace is 195—an inadequate number even then, and entirely insufficient to cope with the requirements of a foreign war. Deducting the number of those assigned to staff and general service, and to general hospitals, there are left but 98 experienced army medical officers for service with troops. In this forming the bulk of the "contract" surgeons from civil practice, and more are being employed every day. Dr. Sternberg says that most of these doctors from civil life are doing good work, and many of them are thoroughly well-equipped physicians and surgeons with ample hospital experience. It has been impossible to make a careful selection by means of an Examining Board, owing to great pressure of business in the Surgeon-General's office. When we consider the suddenness of the outbreak of the war and the rapidity of later events, all this is readily understood.

Dr. Sternberg states that Gen. Shafter's camp at Tampa was completely equipped with medical supplies for field service, but owing to insufficient transportation the commanding General left behind at Tampa his reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps. Owing to the difficulties of landing supplies at Siboney, the General's guns and ammunition were landed first and hurried to the front. The Red Cross men, with their untold capacity with medical supplies, arrived at Siboney four days after the fight at El Cane. This was no fault of the Medical Department, which had asked for a hospital ship in good time, but was disappointed by an unavoidable delay in its arrival. A suitable vessel and preparing her for service.

The Medical Department did not expect that every wounded man would receive immediate attention from a surgeon on the field. This is impracticable, and no acting army makes provision for such a large number of surgeons. This first aid to the injured was given by the Red Cross men, who have now more than 4,000 men in service, who have been instructed, as well as could be in such short time, to apply a first aid dressing to a wound, and this is all that is, as a rule, required. The surgeons from the hospitals followed to the front, and the Red Cross men, with their untold capacity with medical supplies, arrived at Siboney four days after the fight at El Cane. This was no fault of the Medical Department, which had asked for a hospital ship in good time, but was disappointed by an unavoidable delay in its arrival.

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AREA REPORTS THE BRIDGE SAFE.

Penalty May Be Imposed for Running Trolley Cars Too Close Together.

John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, appeared before the joint Committee on Railroads and Bridges and Tunnels of the Council yesterday and assured the members that the Brooklyn Bridge was not in danger of falling down as a result of running trolley cars too close together. He declared that the bridge was just as strong now as it was the day it was built, and in support of his statement he submitted a report made to him on the subject by Samuel R. Probasco, the chief engineer of the Bridge Department, as follows:

I beg leave to report that last night (July 29), shortly after 9 o'clock a horse was driven by the light and fell. A crowd of vehicles and trolleys covered the land span and the main span of the bridge from the Brooklyn anchorage to the Manhattan anchorage. A very heavy strain was thrown on the overhead stays and the lower chords. The bridge, however, did not move. It has occurred several times before. We have remedied it by putting timber braces across the bridge, and by putting three braces in the next section of the chord, which has relieved any further buckling at that place. I have reported to the Council that the bridge is safe, and that the bridge will be safe under the heaviest strain it is likely to be subjected to at any time since its erection.

We have caused an examination to be made of the cables in the towers and at the anchorages, the standard of the cables being such as to find that every portion of the bridge, so far as its stability is concerned, is the same as in the original construction. The bridge is not new, having been built and taken care of before; and as the cables form no part of the supporting strength of the bridge, which is in the cables alone, it is entirely safe to assume that the bridge is as strong to-day as it has been at any time since its erection.

Councilman Francisco asked Mr. Shea if it was not possible for the Municipal Assembly to frame an ordinance to prevent the trolley cars from running too close together. The Commissioner replied that the agreement between the City and the Bridge Department provided that the cars should run at least 102 feet apart, but that if the Assembly passed an ordinance on the subject it would give the police on the bridge power to enforce the ordinance, and that the men who did not keep the prescribed distance.

\$49,000,000 INVOLVED.

A Settlement Probable in the Harlem Road's Suit Against the New York Central.

It was said yesterday that a settlement out of court would probably be effected in the controversy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad. The Central has offered to refund the \$12,000,000 of bonds issued by the Harlem Road. In 1872 the Harlem Road borrowed \$12,000,000 for twenty-eight years at 7 per cent. interest. When the New York Central leased the Harlem it agreed to pay the fixed charges and a certain dividend.

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NEW YORK CITY'S SCHOOLS.

An Average of 334,184 Children Taught Daily at an Annual Cost of \$10,576,770.

According to the report of City Superintendent of Schools, the public school system of New York City, during the year ending July 31, 1898, the estimated number of children in Greater New York between the ages of 5 and 18 years was 702,102, distributed as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 382,000; Brooklyn, 274,932; Queens, 30,000; Richmond, 13,500. The total enrollment of pupils in the public schools was 488,929, divided as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 270,501